THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY,
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered to Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscription by Mail, (per year) $10 00
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Gorham Manufacturing Company.

Providence, R. I., Sterling Silver Ware and Fine Electro-Plated Ware. This Company, having the most extensive and complete Silver-Ware Factory in the world, and employing the best talent in designing, modelling and finishing, are, with the aid of ingenious and labor-saving machinery, enabled to produce goods of uniform excellence, and at the lowest prices, goods beautiful in design and unsurpassed in finish, the fineness of which they guarantee for all sterling, bearing G. R. Wm. mark. A certificate is issued with all articles in silver for the purpose of protecting purchasers from imitations of their designs. They also continue to manufacture their well-known and matchless Nickel Silver and Knives-Plated Ware, which will last twenty-five years with fair everyday usage.

Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers every where.

Trade Mark for Sterling Silver.	Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.	

The Keystone Pottery.

We would again call the attention of our readers to the fact that Messrs. S. M. Kier & Son, of the Keystone Pottery, are very largely engaged in the manufacture of gigaware and Yellowware, and that the goods made at their Pottery are manufactured equal in every respect to any imported wares of this kind. Their warehouse, No. 33 Liberty street, is well stocked with goods of their own manufacture, to which we would especially direct the attention of dealers, knowing that they can rely upon it that their wares for goods in this line can be supplied by Messrs. Kier & Son.

Wonder for the Million.

Sacred, pathetic, humorous, comic, and in fact all classes of music to meet the popular demand, at the cheap scale. Fifteen new pieces just received. Five cents each, or fifty cents per month. Also, those famous on the music, 35, Pretty Girl Polka, 36, Le Salterelle mon Foxy, 37, Wandle-ute waltz and polka; 41, Home, sweet home, (and 5 others) 42, Yankee letter, (and 5 others) 43, The moonlit sea, 44, 46, Nicholson galop, 45, Valse polka Infantry, 47, Gertie d'Amour, (waltz, polka and galop), 48, Gems from Orpheus, (polka and galop), 49, Belles of Broadway. All the new and popular music for sale at reduced rates by John W. Pittoch, opposite the Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa.

To Cool Tea.

Keeler's Quick Weigh Scale,
Always right—if no one,

51 Wood street.

Let Cook's Dyspepsia Cure.

The greatest appetizer ever known—recommended by all leading physicians for all diseases of the stomach and bowels. Sold by all druggists. The genuine preparation is signed by Joseph Fleming, sole agent, 87 Market and 18 Diamond.

Stop That Cough

By using Cox's Cough Balsam when you take cold, and thus prevent the necessity of using medicine in a far more fearful and dangerous shape. Sold by all druggists, and for sale agent for Pittsburgh, 81 Market street.

For Lease.

The large and well known furniture warehouse and salesroom, 39 Smithfield street, will be leased from the 1st of April next. Parties desirous for a term of years at very low rent, Apply to Johnston, Harbison, corner Smithfield and Fourth avenue.

For Sale or Rent.

A new, double House, with over two acres of ground, in Birmingham. Apply to R. D. Thompson, Commercial office.

Bozzuto's Carmine

Is not greasy or sticky. It is far superior to pomades or ammoniac washes as a hair-dressing. wsw

Hoff's Malt Extract

Is a beverage highly recommended by persons of weak and debilitated constitution, and all those who are suffering from dyspepsia, nervousness, sleeplessness, etc., as great benefit, debility and derangement of the whole system, it tones the stomach, gives an appetite to the feeble, and spirituous liquors as a remedial agent, and in all cases where slightly stimulative beverages and tonics are needed. wsw

Dr. R. A. Wilson's Tonic, Cathartic and Blood Purifying Pills.

Are the most reliable and useful Pill for what they are recommended now before the public. They invigorate by purifying the blood. Try them. Depot, Fourth, Fourth avenue, Duquesne, Commercial, &c., Block. Dr. R. A. Wilson's Pills, No. 78 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by all Druggists. w

Trusses, Trusses.

"Seeley's Hard Rubber Truss" radically cures Ruptures. Never needs renewing. Is cheap. Used in sea bathing. Comfort, safety and durability combined. R. L. Fahnestock & Co., Agents, Pittsburgh. sold by all druggists. w

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.

The best in the market for the most moderate quantities guaranteed or money refunded. Sold by Jones, McDonald, Anderson & McKennon, Druggists and dealers in Paints, Oils and Mixed Linseed Oil. Depot, Varnish and Brushes at prices lower than the lowest. tf

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Its Final Passage in the Senate—The Governor's Plans Appropriation Stricken Out—Tax on Banks and Savings Institutions.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.
HARRISBURG, April 2, 1869.
SENATE.

The appropriation bill was still under discussion on second reading.

Mr. Ernett moved to strike out two thousand for the Philadelphia School of Design. Agreed to.

Mr. Lowry moved to appropriate two thousand five hundred for St. Mary's Sisters of Charity, Titusville. Disagreed to.

The appropriation for the New Brighton Reformatory also stricken out.

Mr. Fisher moved by increasing the above appropriation for Mexican Monument Dedication to fifteen hundred dollars. Disagreed to, and the whole section thrown out.

The Erie Marine Hospital was reduced from twenty-five to ten thousand.

The bill was then passed finally.

The fifteen hundred dollar appropriation for a piano for the Executive Mansion was struck out the last night.

The appropriation to members of the Philadelphia Judicial Contested Election Committee was wrongly printed three thousand. It should be three hundred.

The bill incorporating the Philadelphia Cattle Market Company, and establishing a depot for the sale of cattle, calves, sheep and hogs in Philadelphia, and for the inspection of the same, passed finally.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The only important action to-day was the final passage of the Senate bill authorizing corporations to increase bonded obligations and capital stock, and the Governor's bill imposing a tax of one per cent. on National Banks and State Savings Institutions in lieu of other tax. Adjourned till to-morrow.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of Andrew Price, of Ironton, Ohio, for the Murder of Hilgenberg—His Confession of his Guilt.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
IRONTON, OHIO, April 2, 1869.

To-day at 10:55 A. M., Andrew Price, the murderer of Hilgenberg, was hung. About nine A. M., the minister and others who were to witness the execution, entered the cell of the condemned man. Price was twenty-eight years old, six feet one and a half inches high, and weighed about one hundred and seventy pounds. He appeared to be failing very fast, and evidently his state of mind had done much to render him physically weak. He retained his composure to the last, although at times he was much affected by portions of the religious exercises. He joined in the singing of the hymns and responded to the prayers. After the religious exercises, he was asked if he had anything to say, to which he replied: "Not much; only that he hoped his wife would be a mother to the children who were making bad lives." He attributed his fate to whisky and bad companions. He believed that God had pardoned him for his crimes. Those present then bade him good bye, and shaking each one for their expression of kindness. The sheriff then proceeded to bind him. Before leaving the jail he distributed some oranges to his fellow prisoners, saying he could not eat them, but they might. He walked to the scaffold, a distance of twenty yards, and mounted with as firm a tread as could be expected. Sheriff Enowick adjusted the rope, and then asked Price if he had anything to say. Price pointing to Rev. Thomas said he had what he wished to be thought his dying words. Rev. Thomas then read a few words from manuscript stating that the condemned man's false statements were brought to him by bad associations, and repeating his warning to beware of whisky and bad companions. He said that the Sperra family were the cause of his being led into the crime for which he was to suffer. The cap was then placed on his head, those present at his request singing, "On happy day that fixed my choice." At five minutes before eleven, the drop fell. Death occurred apparently instantly, as the neck was broken by the fall. After hanging thirty minutes, the body was taken down and placed in the coffin to await the action of his friends. The execution was a private affair. None but those allowed by law were allowed to witness it. Sheriff Enowick deserves great credit for his performance of the painful duty.

Ohio River at Ironton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
IRONTON, O., April 2, 1869.

River passed up to-day. Morgan Hays, arrived at Mt. Carbon No. 8, at three P. M. Passed down: Fleetwood, at six P. M. River rising. Weather cloudy and cold.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1869.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NO. 172.

WASHINGTON.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Comptroller Hulburd's Views of the Senate Bill—The Indian Bill—Ashley, of Ohio, Appointed Governor of Montana—The Territorial Appointments—The Removal of Gen. Stoneman.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1869.

The Indian Appropriation Bill

Was finished by the Senate this afternoon. The amendments moved and carried by the Finance Committee amount to about six hundred thousand dollars, and those by the Indian Committee to about two and a quarter millions. The Philadelphia scheme in the details was not introduced. Mr. Harlan brought in his modification, but that was rejected after a little debate, and the substitute moved by Mr. Fessenden was adopted as follows:

Be it further enacted, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to organize a Board of Commissioners to consist of not more than ten persons, to be selected by him from men eminent for their intelligence and philanthropy, to serve without pecuniary compensation, who may under his direction advise and joint counsel with the Interior Department in the proper disbursement of appropriations made by this act, or any part thereof, that the President may designate, and to pay the necessary expenses, transportation, subsistence and clerk hire of said Commissioners while actually engaged in said service there is hereby appropriated twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

It will be seen that this section is at least harmless, while its terms are broad enough to give the President considerable discretion in calling to his aid persons of high standing. The House Appropriation Committee have already informally considered the matter, which will come before them when the bill reaches the House and is referred. It is entirely certain that the bill will be acted upon, and will be adopted by the House in reporting all Senate amendments which are based on the treaties made by Generals Sherman and Harney, assuming to rather over two million dollars. The probabilities from this source are that the House and Congress will not agree to the Senate amendments which are based on the treaties made by Generals Sherman and Harney, assuming to rather over two million dollars. The probabilities from this source are that the House and Congress will not agree to the Senate amendments, and inserting a section putting all the President's control about two millions to be used at his discretion in keeping peace with the Indians, and require him to report at the next session of Congress how it has been expended. The House is determined not to recognize these treaties, but it may make some appropriation, so as to keep the President officially responsible for its use, and there is reason to believe that this course would be acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior, as well as to the President.

The Banking Commission

To-day further considered the senate bill for refunctionation of the currency. Comptroller Hulburd was before them with some figures to show how the bill will work. He stated that the eight hundred millions of dollars of the population of over one million each, viz: five in New York, two in Boston and one in Baltimore, will lose in the aggregate three and a half millions; that Massachusetts, with eighteen millions, Rhode Island four millions, and Connecticut three and a quarter millions, that the West will not gain a dollar, and that the whole amount of thirty millions provided for in the bill will go to the South. The committee are not favorably impressed with the Senate plan, and will materially amend it before bringing it into the House. They meet again to-morrow, and will then, if possible, get the measure into shape.

Territorial Appointments.

The following Territorial appointments were decided upon to-day: Gen. J. A. Campbell, late of this city, Postmaster General, is to be Governor; ex-Representative Jas. M. Ashley, of Ohio, Governor of Montana; Dr. Scott, of Lexington, Ohio, Secretary of Wyoming; Col. Frank Wilcox, of Covington, Ky., Register of Lands in Wyoming; Col. Hoge, late of Gen. Thomas' staff, surveyor General of Wyoming; ex-Representative R. D. Washburn, of Indiana, surveyor General of Montana; Mr. Clarke, of Cleveland, county of Cuyahoga, Ohio, Register of Lands in Washington; Ex-Rush Spencer, of New York, Surveyor General of New Mexico.

Postmaster of Toledo.

The appointment of Steele to be Postmaster of Toledo, in place of Scott, resigned, is unknown, was made upon the representations of Ashley, of Ohio, backed by Senator Sherman and two citizens, against the request of nearly all the leading business men of the place for the appointment of Scott. Ashley also announced his intention to remain until, to use his own expression, "he has gutted all the Toledo offices."

Collector of Internal Revenue Third Ohio District.

General Schenck and Commissioner Delano have decended upon W. S. Williams, of Eaton, Ohio, for Collector of the Third Ohio District, vice Van Dever. Mr. Delano is authority for the statement that there are no charges of any kind against Gen. Van Dever.

Stoneman's Removal.

General Stoneman was removed by express direction of the President, and General Reynolds assigned to the command in Virginia, and not of his own request as is now reported.

The Tenure-of-Office Act

Has not yet been signed by the President, though he responded to the action of Congress in returning him from the necessity of preferring charges against persons removed by sending in to-day about one hundred and sixty nominations. Some members of the House have discovered that the conference report as presented in that body differed in a half dozen words from the report as laid before the Senate, and they are talking about introducing a resolution to secure a reconference. Senators in the White House, so that it may be re-considered. A good many members say the bill is not what it was stated to be by Butler and Bingham, and they are getting ready to repeal it. Whether the President's present purpose is to sign the bill, but he may perhaps be persuaded to withhold his signature till a motion for its recall can be acted upon, if it is deemed best to approve the present bill.

Whisky and Tobacco.

The Finance Committee of the Senate had a long meeting to-day for the consideration of the Internal Revenue bill reported, and the principal discussion was on the proposition extending the time for withdrawing whisky in bond and while it was not definitely decided, the Committee are pretty sure to go against the House bill on that subject. Senator Sherman, of this city, one year, though they may agree to an extension of three months. The tobacco clause of the bill will be reported favorably, with some slight modifications, and the Committee will try to clear up the matter to-morrow.

The Cuvode-Foster Case.

The House, after a long debate to-day, concluded to follow the lead of General Paine in Cuvode's case. Five members of the Elections Committee, headed by Mr. Cessna, reported in favor of allowing Cuvode to occupy the seat during the contest, and four, headed by Mr. Paine, were in favor of declaring the case in the merits before allowing either man to take the seat. The opposition to Cessna's proposition was so decided that the whole thing was sent back to the Committee without debate, to be reported at next winter when they have decided who is entitled to the seat.

The Case of General Longstreet.

The executive session of the Senate to-day was mainly devoted to the discussion of Longstreet's nomination. Mr. Scott made a very strong speech against his confirmation, following in the track marked out by Cameron yesterday. Messrs. Howe, Rice, Stewart, Spencer, and Yates advocated the confirmation, Mr. Howe making an unusually forcible speech in Longstreet's behalf.

Resignation.

Rev. Dr. Sunderland, President of Howard University, has resigned his position, because he does not regard the buildings of the University, which are made of the patent brick, as safe to be occupied, and finds that the Trustees are determined to continue the school there in spite of his protests.

Consul at Liverpool.

Persons interested in the matter claim to have received information that Hudson, of Burlington, Iowa, is to be made Consul at Liverpool.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1869.
THE TOBACCO TAX.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue was sent for this morning by the Senate Finance Committee in order that the Committee might obtain his views in relation to the proposed change in the tax on tobacco, as embodied in the House bill now before the Senate.

RETIRED SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS.

Dispatches from Admiral Hoff, commanding the West Indian Squadron, say a proclamation was issued on the 26th by the Captain General of Cuba, relative to blockade runners, offering a reward in spanish wafers, or upon five seas near the island with cargoes of men, arms and ammunition, and material that may in any way contribute to foment or promote insurrection, in the proportion of one man may be the point of their procedure and destination, and after rigorous examination of the matter, any persons found to be considered as enemies to our territory and treated as pirates, in accordance with the usage of the navy. Any persons that shall be apprehended in such vessels, in whatever number they may be, will be tried and shot. It is thought the Spanish government will immediately disavow the act, and it will be found that the Captain General of the Antilles had warned his instructions or acted upon his own responsibility.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were, among others, sent in to-day: Thomas Swann, Third District, Maryland; A. W. Mann, Third District West Virginia; G. C. Evans, Third District Pennsylvania; Thomas W. Davis, Twenty-second District, Pennsylvania; Wm. M. Kelley, Eighth District, Pennsylvania; C. J. Brunner, Fourth District, Pennsylvania; Gen. Smith, Eighteenth District Pennsylvania.

To be Assessors of Internal Revenue—George W. Johnson, Third District, Ohio; G. C. Gardner, Third District, West Virginia; J. B. Lemmy, First District, Pennsylvania; Reuben Knox, Twelfth District, Pennsylvania; Russell Errett, Twenty-second District, Pennsylvania; Also, George Eyster, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Philadelphia. Wm. H. Hallday, Surveyor of Customs, Wheeling, W. Va.; Wm. R. Leeds, Collector of Internal Revenue, Twenty-second District, Pennsylvania; B. M. Cartland, Assistant Assessor, Tenth District, Pennsylvania; A. Chamberlain, Assessor, Eleventh District, Pennsylvania; J. F. Wilson, Collector, Fifth District, Pennsylvania; George Willey, United States Attorney, Northern District, Pennsylvania; J. P. Hoge, Marshal West Virginia; James Wadsworth, Marshal Southern District, New York; Edward Davenport, Attorney, Southern District, New York; E. O. Goodrich, Surveyor of the port of Tybee Island; G. W. Palmer, Collector, Twelfth Pennsylvania.

The following to be postmasters: J. J. Kaown, Fort Wayne, Indiana; Wm. R. Holloway, Indianapolis, Indiana; Dwight Fraser, Lafayette, Indiana; Frank B. Stewart, Altoona, Pennsylvania; George Bergner, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Samuel Dutton, Media, Pennsylvania; Daniel Buckley, Hazleton, Pennsylvania; Charles Eckman, Danville, Pennsylvania; Benjamin Steele, Toledo, Ohio; Thomas H. Foulds, Cincinnati, Ohio; Abiel Beck, Newark, Ohio; Cornelius Parmenter, Bennington, Vermont; John J. Cisco, Newport, Pennsylvania; John S. Scott, Brookville, Pennsylvania; R. F. Smoley, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania; Daniel Martin, Tarr Farm, Pennsylvania; Dennis Martin, Tarr Farm, Pennsylvania.

COLORED MEN TO THE FRONT.

Two of the five persons nominated to the senate yesterday for Justice of the Peace for the District of Columbia are colored men. R. F. Boudett, nominated to-day as Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District of Louisiana, and C. M. Medry, Postmaster at Greensville, South Carolina, are also colored men. Lieut. Gov. Dunn, of Louisiana, had an interview with President Grant to-day.

THE TWITCHELL CASE.

Mr. Hubbell argued before the Supreme Court to-day in the Twitchell case for the defendant, but no decision will be given till Monday.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate this afternoon confirmed the following nominations: Gen. Earle, of Maryland, First Assistant Postmaster General, vice Skinner, removed; E. G. Goodrich, Surveyor of the port of Savannah; Wm. Bergner, Postmaster of Harrisburg, Pa., and Alfred H. Love, Postmaster of St. Joseph, Ind. The Senate also confirmed Thomas Ewing, Jr., Washington, as Surveyor of the port of New Orleans, and adjourned without reaching a vote. A nomination of Gen. Longstreet, to be a navigator, thinks he will be confirmed by six votes only.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

David Clark, of Hartford, Conn., after personal inspection of Howard University, has given $25,000 towards its endowment.

ADVANCE PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

Secretary Boutwell has given public notice that interest coupons payable on the first of May next will now be paid on presentation at the proper offices upon a rebate of interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

RESIGNED.

Commodore Thornton A. Jenkins has resigned office as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. He will take command of no other duty.

THE BUREAU.

Brig. Gen. Howard, who was to have been relieved by Brig. Gen. Hatch, will continue in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the latter will be assigned to duty elsewhere. Gen. Howard has made a large reduction of the force of his Bureau, excepting in the Southern States, where he will keep up the agents to advance educational interests in the South, and to appoint one superintendent of education in each of the States in that section.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

The Covode - Foster Contest.

The Whole Matter Recommitted—The Indian Appropriation Bill Passed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1869.
SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill in relation to the coinage of gold and silver, providing for a new standard of weight and fineness of the silver coinage.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Indian appropriation bill was taken up. Various amendments were offered. At half past three the amendments were offered.

The Senate then went into executive session, and after a short time spent therein, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The river and harbor appropriation bill was reported and made the special order for to-morrow.

The House then took up the Covode contested election case, and Mr. Cessna addressed the House the whole day's session, but was devoid of any thing of political or especial interest.

Mr. PAINE followed in favor of the whole subject, with instructions to report on the merits of the case.

Mr. SCOFIELD said he was requested by his friend Covode to say he was not opposed to the investigation, but that he was opposed to have the whole subject investigated on the merits, and that he was opposed to delaying the seat temporarily to Foster on the mandatory election returns which the Governor had furnished.

Mr. CESSNA also expressed approval of the motion to recommit.

The previous question was seconded, and the motion by Mr. PAINE agreed to without division. The House then, at 5:30, adjourned till to-morrow.

Mr. CAKE, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution rescinding the orders heretofore given for the printing of the arguments of the counsel in the case of Blair, in the Rutland impeachment case, the Alaska and the Rutland mail case reports only to be printed.

Mr. JENCKES moved to lay the resolution on the table.

On a division the vote was ayes 52, nays 6, no quorum voting. The House thereupon at 4:20, adjourned for the day.

THE GENTLE SAVAGE.

Report of Gen. Custar's Operations—Female Captives Rescued—Their Sufferings, &c., &c.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—A long report was received at military headquarters this morning from Gen. Custar, giving full details of his doings in the field after breaking camp at Medicine Bluff Creek. The final signs of Indians were discovered on the 13th of March, and the whole command, numbering five hundred men, pushed forward rapidly, making daily marches two or three times as long as those of the Indians. The tents were burned, and all blankets except two per man. Rations were also reduced to the same fate. On the 15th they reached a camp ground which had been abandoned only two days before. About the same time a herd of buffalo was found, and the men were supplied with meat. Custar determined to capture the herd.

After proceeding some two or three miles the Indians were discovered on the opposite side of the sand hills. After a good deal of signaling the Indians were induced to come forward. It was learned that two hundred and sixty Cheyenne lodges were encamped within ten or twelve miles. They were driven from the field in front on a small stream, Medicine Arrow, the chief of the Cheyennes, the bravest and wisest chief, then rode up. Among the two hundred lodges were those of the Dog Soldiers, the most warlike of the Cheyennes. Custar had already made several engagements with the hostile Indians that infest the plains. Custar first informed the Cheyenne village that the Cheyennes had murdered two white female captives, Mrs. Morgan and Miss White, from Kansas, and that Gen. Sheridan had those women out of the hands of the savages. He therefore went with Medicine Arrow to his lodge in the center of the village, where the principal chiefs assembled.

Before entering the village, he perceived the hostile Indians mustering their forces. The camp was prepared for flight, and Custar thinks if he had not had the support of the Osage troops, he could not have effected more than a capture of their lodges. Custar ordered the women and children to be given up, and in a few minutes they were brought to him. Custar determined to capture the herd.

The story of their treatment as told by these captives is of the most cruel, cowardly and enormous indignities that it is surprising that civilized beings could have endured it and survived. The Indians would have killed them had the village been attacked.

The distance appears to be relatively nearly as the crow flies, but the route followed by the Indians would have taken them over five hundred acres and caused a vast amount of damage.

Subscriptions to the amount of $4,000 for a monument to Admiral Farragut have been received at a meeting of that denomination in New York Thursday evening.

A Lima letter says The Peruvian Minister to Washington has been instructed to settle the question of the Chincha Islands, and that it cannot be settled between the Ministers of the two countries are to be submitted to the Government of United States, whose decision shall be final.

The most severe shock of an earthquake since October last occurred in San Francisco this morning at half past five o'clock. As far as ascertained there was no damage. Slight as it was, the people were somewhat alarmed.

Silver mines have been discovered in the mountains near Sonora, about seventy miles from San Francisco. There is a great rush of people there, and claims are rapidly staked off. A meeting was held to form district mining laws. It is said from fifteen to fifty thousand persons have located there. The weather is very cold, and the roads in the mountains almost impassable. The whole distance between Elko and Hamilton is lined with stakes and monuments, and their tribunes are constantly buried in the mud. The phenomena of the earthquake in San Francisco, and several cases of small-pox are reported at Hamilton.

It is said that a correspondence has been in progress for some time between certain prominent men in the British Provinces and leading men in the United States, looking to the negotiation of some provisions to the treaties, though has been developed to the extent that the Canadian Parliament will be asked to pass a resolution to the effect that it would be reasonable, and would be favorably entertained by the Canadian people, if overtures were made for the annexation of the British Provinces to the United States. Enough has been developed to show that the movement is progressing rapidly, and that if the matter could be reached in an official way, proposals would eventually be made for the United States looking towards annexation.

Christopher Dethi, living in the South ward, Allegheny, was found Wednesday night, badly stabbed by his father that he cannot live. The murderer is seventy years of age, and served in the army during the late war. He parted from his wife some years ago. The quarrel occurred between the father and son and the mother. The father and son met in a beer saloon, after which the old man drew a knife four inches in length, and inflicted such a terrible wound in the abdomen that the son fell to the floor. He was carried and drag on the ground, where the unfortunate man was found in a dying condition.

The wages of employees at the Portsmouth Navy Yard have been reduced twenty per cent.

The Rutland, Vt., incendiaries were sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Gen. A. S. Webb assumed command at Richmond yesterday.

The jury in the case of Bogart, formerly Paymaster's clerk in the navy, who absconded with Government funds, have returned a verdict for their Government for $50,000 damages.

A resolution was adopted in the New York Assembly yesterday, requesting the Canal Board to reduce to the lowest possible rate the toll on all coal going west.

The New Jersey Legislature adjourned yesterday. It failed in the Senate to submit the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution to a vote of the people, failed by seven votes.

Advices from Mexico to March 27 are received. It was reported Colonel Meyer, late of the United States army, who was arrested on a charge of conspiracy against the Mexican government, had sailed for Europe from that country. An accident recently occurred on a railroad in Mexico, by which a number were killed and thirteen injured. Executions without trial continued to take place in Yucatan by order of Governor Cepeda. The Indians on the frontier to the United States was agitated by the capture of a white female captive. Private letters from Mexico accuse Lerdero de Tejada of hostility to Americans and of defrauding the Mexican Government.

A Louisville dispatch says. The Ohio river at this point has been rising at a very rapid rate for several days, and the water to-day reached the sidewalks on the lower wharf. It thinks if the river rises two feet more it will be compelled to move its goods from their quarters by the 5th inst.

Three passenger cars were thrown from the track at Hapden's station, ten miles from Hartford, Conn., yesterday, and considerably shaken. Several persons were slightly injured. The accident was caused by a spring rail.

The Louisville Mayoralty election takes place to-day.

The machine shop of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, at Memphis, was burned last night. Most of the machinery was saved.

Northern capitalists have contracted to build the Decatur and Montgomery, Ala., Railroad. Work will be commenced immediately. The road runs through one of the richest mineral regions in the country. Pennsylvanians have invested largely in lands along the route.

A fire and burglar proof safe, weighing 20 tons, was shipped from Cincinnati to this city yesterday in sections. It occupied twenty-one cars, is twenty feet long, eighteen wide and twelve high. It was made in Cincinnati, and was eight months constructing.

A man in Cincinnati, delirious with small-pox, jumped from the fourth story to the pavement last evening, and then ran several squares. His head was cut, but his injuries are thought to be fatal.

The earthquakes of Thursday was felt with considerable force in San Jose, Stockton and Petaluma, California, but no damage was reported to the latter place.

A. M. Clapp, the recently elected public printer, has disposed of his own and his sons' interest in the Buffalo *Express* to his former partner.

General Buchannan on Thursday, relinquished command of the Department of New Orleans to Gen. Mower. The district of Louisiana is discontinued.

Nearly the entire business portion of Rodney, Miss., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 31st ult. Loss $200,000, partially insured.

In the Assembly yesterday the bill to aid the construction of the Buffalo and Washington Railroad passed to third reading.

The water in the Hudson continues to subside, and the river is clear of ice.

A United States survey boat, in charge of Major Albert, has arrived at Fort Smith, to survey the Arkansas river from Fort Gibson to that point.

The Board of Directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad yesterday elected J. H. Lucas President; Daniel R. Garrison, Vice President; J. Potter, Secretary and Treasurer, and J. M. Cox, Attorney.

The Arkansas Legislature will adjourn *sine die* on the 10th inst.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 2, 1869.

At the open board this afternoon there was moderate business in No. 2 wheat, but prices ruled lower and closed at 90½ cash, 90½ seller May. Corn quiet and prices nominally the same as at the close of yesterday. Oats dull and lower at 39½ cash, 40 seller May. Provisions were freely.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—Receipts of cotton to-day 2,344 bales; of the week—gross, 11,531; net 10,408. Exports to-day—coastwise, 1,000; to Liverpool 972. Consumed 3,111; stock 2,864; stock on hand 15,000 bales; for the week 16,000. Sales to-day 2,500; demand limited and declined ½c; middling 20½c. Gold 132, sterling exchange 109½, commercial 108½@109. New York sight exchange par. Sugar dull; common 11c; prime 12c. Molasses steady; prime 70c.

Nashville Cotton Market.

NASHVILLE, April 2.—Cotton dull and drooping; low middling 20c; good ordinary 19½c.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Another Fearful Colliery Explosion in England—Seventy-eight Persons Killed and Many Injured—Difficulty Between Turkey and Persia in a Fair Way for Settlement—Carlist Movement in Spain, &c., &c.

Terrible Explosion.

LONDON, April 2.—Another explosion at Ardsley Colliery in Lancastershire to-day killed twenty-eight persons, and badly injuring many others.

Affairs in Spain.

MADRID, April 2.—Troops are going forward to the Pyrenees to prevent parties of Carlists from crossing the frontier into Spain.

Marshal Serrano informed the Cortes yesterday that orders for the holding of elections had been sent out to Cuba, and deputies from that island were expected to arrive at an early day.

The Turco-Persian Difficulty.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 2.—The difficulties on the Persian border are in a fair way to be settled. The Porte has agreed with the Persian Government to refer the rectification of the frontier to a mixed commission of Turkish and Persian subjects.

Shipping Intelligence.

GLASGOW, April 2.—The steamer Britania, from New York, has arrived.

MOVILLE, IRELAND, April 2.—The steamer Iowa, from New York for Glasgow, has arrived.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, April 2.—Consols for money 93¾; for account 93 3-8@93 5-8s quiet at 93⅝. Stocks quiet; Illinois 97; Atlantic and Great Western, Erie 20¾.

London Produce Market.

Tallow 45s 3d. Refined petroleum is 1s 2d. Fine rosin 15s 3d. Sugar is active 29s 6d thirties lined 28s.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, April 2.—Petroleum firm at 54¾ for spot.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, April 2.—Cotton dull; on spot 117 francs; 100 afloat.

Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, April 2.—Bonds 87½.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 2.—Cotton flat; middling uplands 12½d; Orleans 12¾d; sales 10,000 bales.

California white wheat 9s 9d; red western 9s 6d. Corn 35s 6d. Pork 97s 6d. Lard 74s. Cheese 70s 6d. Bacon 65s 6d.

Spirits petroleum 9d; refined 1s 9d. Tallow 45s 6d. Turpentine 42s 6d.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 2.—Bourse stronger: rentes 70 francs 27 centimes.

HAVANA.

An American Citizen Arrested—Negroes Joining the Insurgents—Affairs in Other Islands.

HAVANA, March 31, via KEY WEST, April 2.—Innocencio Casanova, a citizen of the United States, has been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the plot for the seizure of the steamer Commodore Jones. The United States steamer Narragansett sailed for Key West to coal. She will return in a few days.

A gang of negroes on the Manuella plantation have joined the cruel cross, and insurgents. Troops are pursuing them. Four hundred militia and cavalry left to-day by railroad for Manzanillo.

HAVANA, March 30, via KEY WEST, April 2.—Troops are concentrated in the Cienfuegos district. Reinforcements have been sent from here from Cadiz with 270 troops.

The British gunboat Rifleman arrived here to this port, to-morrow. The British gunboat Mutel is looked for from Jamaica. The steamer El Mar, which was captured by the insurgent rebel, was at Kingston on Sunday. Mr. Hollester, agent of the Cuban Treasury, with the consul Ellis and Hamilton is lined with stated that the steamer and their private property will be fully settled in the end. The pheonomena of the earthquake in Jamaica, and several cases of small-pox are reported at Hamilton.

It is said that a correspondence has been in progress for some time between certain prominent men in the British Provinces and leading men in the United States, looking to the negotiation of some provisions to the treaties, though has been developed to the extent that the Canadian Parliament will be asked to pass a resolution to the effect that it would be reasonable, and would be favorably entertained by the Canadian people, if overtures were made for the annexation of the British Provinces to the United States. Enough has been developed to show that the movement is progressing rapidly, and that if the matter could be reached in an official way, proposals would eventually be made for the United States looking towards annexation.

Christopher Dethi, living in the South ward, Allegheny, was found Wednesday night, badly stabbed by his father that he cannot live. The murderer is seventy years of age, and served in the army during the late war. He parted from his wife some years ago. The quarrel occurred between the father and son and the mother. The father and son met in a beer saloon, after which the old man drew a knife four inches in length, and inflicted such a terrible wound in the abdomen that the son fell to the floor. He was carried and drag on the ground, where the unfortunate man was found in a dying condition.

The wages of employees at the Portsmouth Navy Yard have been reduced twenty per cent.

The Rutland, Vt., incendiaries were sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Gen. A. S. Webb assumed command at Richmond yesterday.

The jury in the case of Bogart, formerly Paymaster's clerk in the navy, who absconded with Government funds, have returned a verdict for their Government for $50,000 damages.

A resolution was adopted in the New York Assembly yesterday, requesting the Canal Board to reduce to the lowest possible rate the toll on all coal going west.

The New Jersey Legislature adjourned yesterday. It failed in the Senate to submit the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution to a vote of the people, failed by seven votes.

Advices from Mexico to March 27 are received. It was reported Colonel Meyer, late of the United States army, who was arrested on a charge of conspiracy against the Mexican government, had sailed for Europe from that country. An accident recently occurred on a railroad in Mexico, by which a number were killed and thirteen injured. Executions without trial continued to take place in Yucatan by order of Governor Cepeda. The Indians on the frontier to the United States was agitated by the capture of a white female captive. Private letters from Mexico accuse Lerdero de Tejada of hostility to Americans and of defrauding the Mexican Government.

A Louisville dispatch says. The Ohio river at this point has been rising at a very rapid rate for several days, and the water to-day reached the sidewalks on the lower wharf. It thinks if the river rises two feet more it will be compelled to move its goods from their quarters by the 5th inst.

Three passenger cars were thrown from the track at Hapden's station, ten miles from Hartford, Conn., yesterday, and considerably shaken. Several persons were slightly injured. The accident was caused by a spring rail.

The Louisville Mayoralty election takes place to-day.

The machine shop of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, at Memphis, was burned last night. Most of the machinery was saved.

Northern capitalists have contracted to build the Decatur and Montgomery, Ala., Railroad. Work will be commenced immediately. The road runs through one of the richest mineral regions in the country. Pennsylvanians have invested largely in lands along the route.

A fire and burglar proof safe, weighing 20 tons, was shipped from Cincinnati to this city yesterday in sections. It occupied twenty-one cars, is twenty feet long, eighteen wide and twelve high. It was made in Cincinnati, and was eight months constructing.

A man in Cincinnati, delirious with small-pox, jumped from the fourth story to the pavement last evening, and then ran several squares. His head was cut, but his injuries are thought to be fatal.

The earthquakes of Thursday was felt with considerable force in San Jose, Stockton and Petaluma, California, but no damage was reported to the latter place.

A. M. Clapp, the recently elected public printer, has disposed of his own and his sons' interest in the Buffalo *Express* to his former partner.

General Buchannan on

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1869.

THE Executive will begins to grind more than three hundred names going into the Senate yesterday for as many of the small offices, which have filled Washington with a hungry crowd for an entire month. The daily grist will be large for some time.

THERE is before the City Councils of Baltimore a proposition to sell two million bonds and a half dollars worth of the city stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and apply the money to aid in completing the Western Maryland road to Hagerstown and Williamsport. Also to apply a portion of the same funds to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville and other roads. It is believed that the proposition will carry.

IT is said that the President and the Secretary of the Treasury will rigidly apply the provisions of the law of 1789 to all applicants for office under the Treasury department. This will be applying the principles laid down in the inaugural in regard to sinecure laws. Abandonment of all business, trade, or commerce will be made the condition precedent to accepting any office in the Treasury Department.

THE Cubans cannot be said to want for material aid. They hold sufficient territory to supply them with provisions, and are rapidly obtaining all the arms they require. In addition to this they have the services of the Yankee sailors and Yankee vessels. It is positively stated that they have recently secured the ironclad monitors which left Pensacola for Para, known as the Catawba and Oneida. One of them is at Ruggid Island, awaiting coal, the other is in the vicinity of Maranhillo, on the Cuban coast.

WHEN it was first stated that a Vigilance Committee was in process of organization in New York, the story was ridiculed. Now we are informed that the organization is on a firm basis, that it is composed of numbers of the best men in the city, and that it is determined to see the murderers brought to justice. It is publicly declared that if all legal measures for the punishment of theft, murder, and crime of all grades fail, the Vigilance Committee will take the cases in hand, and sweep the murderers and thieves out of the city.

IT is now stated that the postponement of the dedication of the Mexican monument at Harrisburg was occasioned by the failure of the statue to arrive in time, owing to a disaster that occurred to the steamer on which the statue was shipped from Italy. But it is also stated that the prime cause is the refusal of the Legislature to appropriate five hundred dollars to pay the expenses of the dedication, by which refusal they saved one-third of the price of the piano for the Executive Mansion. A few more such savings will enable the Legislature to make a liberal appropriation to the Pittsburgh School of Design.

THE blood-thirsty disposition displayed by the Spanish troops in the capture of the British schooner Jeff. Davis has attracted the attention of the English to the practices countenanced by General DULCE. The Jeff. Davis was captured in the old Bahama channel because she had on board five Cubans who were endeavoring to reach Nassau. Two of the passengers were wealthy. They were surrounded by a mob of volunteers and deliberately murdered in the presence of their families, pistols, guns, bayonets and knives being brought into play to satisfy the passions of the volunteers. The Captain and crew are still in prison. The outrage will cost the Spaniards more than they can afford to pay.

THE State Senate adheres to the Piano for the Governor's mansion. We are surprised that it should stop with a single Piano. No well furnished mansion has less than two; or, if only one, at least a Parlor Organ. And how that ancient and delightful instrument, the Harp, should be overlooked by those so thoroughly familiar as are our legislators with such matters, we cannot comprehend. The omission comes from an oversight, no doubt. That it arises from niggardly economy, we cannot believe. Whatever is the reason, now that their attention has been called to it, they will no doubt promptly correct it, and make provision for at least two Pianos, and if they cannot go the Harp, let them at any rate see that the Executive Mansion has a Base Drum.

THE appointment of Gen. LONGSTREET to be Collector of the port of New Orleans, is something about which sincere men may differ; and it appears that this difference of opinion is manifesting itself in the Senate on the question of confirmation. When the appointment was announced it seemed to strike the public mind favorably, and the leading journals of the country very generally commended it. The President, in making the nomination, no doubt had sufficient policy in view. LONGSTREET is known to be thoroughly reconstructed. He gives up every idea for which the South rebelled, and has for two years or more supported the policy of the Republican party, for which has become nearly about the only unconverted portion of the South. Under these circumstances the President, selecting a well established principle of human character, appointed him to a responsible position,—not that there are not those who have always been true to the Union that could fill the office, but because LONGSTREET's appointment would have a significance which no other would. It was a proclamation that the Government, like the Great Dispenser of Justice, would recognize those who cease to do evil, and the appointment, it seems to us, was dictated by the highest wisdom. The vote on the question of confirmation is awaited with unusual interest.

ABOUT PARDONS.

The indiscriminate fire, not to say abuse, of the pardoning power, has been the subject of much complaint and criticism among the people of Pennsylvania for many years, and while every citizen will readily admit that nineteen-twentieths of the pardons granted operate directly against the peace, safety and well being of society, still the evil is not only perpetuated, but increasing every year. It is a common thing to throw the responsibility entirely upon the Governor, but this is a grave mistake. It is true, the Executive holds this power alone but when we consider the manner in which pardons are obtained, it will be found that the people are responsible, in a large measure, for the harm done to society in this way. A corrupt Executive may, of his own volition, or through mercenary motives, grant pardons in unlimited numbers; but, under ordinary circumstances, nine-tenths of the convicts turned loose upon society are released through the influence and representations of parties claiming to be familiar with their character and standing, and who certify that they are proper subjects for executive clemency. Our political organizations, ramifying through every ward, township and county, and the facility with which party men of influence and character can be induced to sign petitions for pardons, are mainly relied upon as the means for accomplishing the end sought. When an attorney fails to prove the innocence of his client, and the sentence of the law has been pronounced, he at once sets in motion all the machinery available to secure a pardon. All the applicances, social and political, are brought into action. A wife, mother or sister is sent to importune the Governor, letters from prominent gentlemen are obtained, and petitions signed by carefully selected names are forwarded. It is amazing how easily good men can be induced to violate their clearest convictions of right and justice in the matter of signing these petitions. We have known instances where men who sat as jurors and judges in the trial and conviction of criminals justly deserving of punishment, and unfit to mingle in society, have signed petitions for their pardon days before they had been sent to the penitentiary. Those who undertake the work of obtaining a pardon, do not count so much upon the number of names, as upon the social and political influence represented by the signers. The masses are never appealed to. Senators, representatives, clergymen, lawyers, politicians, officers, and all men, lawyers, politicians, officers, and all men, in power are approached by the pardon seeker, and too often give their signatures thoughtlessly, recklessly, criminally. No citizen who has at heart the welfare of the society in which he lives, should sign a petition for pardon unless he is convinced that the subject has been illegally convicted, or that the penalty imposed was not justified by the circumstances of the case and the nature of the crime. If this course were pursued improper pardons would be rare indeed. The Executive would hesitate long before extending clemency to a convict upon the mere representation of his counsel or the appeals of his family for sympathy. It is impossible, in the multiplicity of official duties, for the Governor to examine into the facts of each case—and in most cases the facts are carefully concealed—and he simply acts upon the representations of others. If these representations are truthful, no harm results to society, and the party restored to liberty is saved from a grievous wrong. On the other hand, if the representations are false, and a great criminal is turned loose, the most serious consequences ensue—the law falls into contempt, crime increases, jury trials become a farce, and justice a mockery. For all this, then, the community is mainly responsible. They unlock the prison door, and set the culprit free.

That the pardoning power should be abridged, or modified in some way, is the opinion of many who have given this subject their attention. In some States this has already been done—in Connecticut, where the Legislature alone exercises the power; in New Jersey, where all pardons are submitted to a regular Board, and in Maine where they are passed upon by an Executive Council. In each of these States, the prerogative formerly belonged exclusively to the Governor, as in our own State now. These changes might or might not prove beneficial in Pennsylvania. The Legislature would hardly be a safe depository for the power, while a Board of pardons might be influenced quite as readily as an Executive. These facts only make the evil more apparent, and suggest the difficulty of devising an adequate remedy. In the meantime, let every citizen ponder well the responsibility resting upon him as an individual, and as a member of society, when called upon to sign a petition for pardon. Let him consider well the consequences, and give his signature only upon a knowledge of the facts—and then not in cases of influence, position and power cease to lend their aid in behalf of those who, by their acts, have forfeited all legal measures for the punishment of theft, murder, and crime of all grades fell, the Vigilance Committee will take the cases in hand, and sweep the murderers and thieves out of the city.

REVENGE OR REFORMATION—WHICH?

The interest over the body of DEAN, the Sing Sing convict showered to death in Sing Sing Prison by one of the keepers, reveals the fact that BUCKMASTER, the keeper who showered the prisoner, was animated solely by the feeling of revenge. Two officers of the prison testified that an altercation between the convict and BUCKMASTER attracted their attention. The convict called the keeper to procure a cup for him. Upon the keeper's refusing, it is alleged, the convict indulged in disrespectful and threatening language, whereupon BUCKMASTER conveyed him to the showering room, and in spite of the convict's supplications to postpone his punishment until the Doctor examined him, showered him twice. DEAN died forty-eight hours after.

Before showering him, BUCKMASTER addressed his victim in terms such as "scoundrel," "rascal," &c., &c., and during the showering mimicked his utterances, repeating, "You'll fix me—you scoundrel!" "You'll fix me—you rascal!" interlarding his language with oaths. Then the model corrector whipped him with a "cat," described by the witnesses as an instrument of punishment composed of three or four strands of rope. The convict, standing naked, was compelled to submit to the caresses of the cat until the keeper's revenge was satisfied, when he was led away and ordered to dress himself.

Punishment, to be effective in Sing Sing, must be accompanied by a liberal amount of blasphemy in the use of which BUCKMASTER is evidently an adept. The showering that caused DEAN's death was only an "ordinary" one. One of the officers thought the first "pail" was light, and added that the conduct of the convict was "defiant and provoking, which incensed BUCKMASTER, as it would any keeper." Very true. DEAN should have submitted with cheerful alacrity to his showering, to the "cat" and the bestial abuse heaped upon him by the outraged official. Any other course on the part of a convict should be regarded as a departure from ordinary courtesy, and rewarded accordingly. The same official who thought BUCKMASTER justifiable in wreaking his vengeance upon the convict, argued that the showering could not have killed DEAN. "He had seen men take hogsheads of water, some took more than others. Hoover, the blacksmith, could take more. In short DEAN could not receive unreasonably in dying from the effects of a 'shower-bathing.'" and a "light whipping" He should have inherited a taste for water like that displayed by the Sandwich Islanders, or a pearl diver. How were those officers who have been "around the prison twelve years, and never had any political or social instructions about the matter," to know how many "hogsheads of water" a man ought to stand?

For the most extraordinary testimony submitted was that of the prison physician, who "always considered it his duty to be present in the showering process, when *informed of it*," but who knew nothing of DEAN's case till a few hours before his death. He, too, testified that "there was no established rule to be observed in showering convicts *other than punishing them till they submit*," in which case the plunk of a man who could not take "such hogsheads of water" would be the death of him, since the verdict of the jury in the DEAN case states explicitly that "the convict, MORTIMER DEAN, came to his death after an illness in the prison hospital of some five months, which illness was known to the jury." Therefore, the death of a convict whose lust of water is less than his pride or stubbornness, cannot be laid at the door of the prison officers. The jury, guided by the testimony, were in honor only bound to "find there was no evidence to show that any person rule or practice had been violated." They may have been cold water men, men accustomed to taking "hogsheads" of water, or they may have reasoned that water was designed to be used externally, never internally, and felt bound to render such a verdict as would be consistent with their life-long sentiments and daily practice. Whatever their real motives may have been in making up their verdict, they are liable to be misconstrued, or at least misunderstood by the public, who will agree with us that here at least was a fine opportunity to pave the way for the reformation of one of the most barbarous customs of the nineteenth century, and to draw a strong line of demarkation betwixt the spirit which seeks revenge, even to the death, and the spirit which should animate those who are entrusted with the management of prisoners. As the case stands, it is clear to us that revenge, not reformation, is the first thought of the officers of Sing Sing.

A BAD STARTING POINT.

The theory that a man should not be held accountable for feelings and foibles directly traceable to constitutional defects, occasionally furnishes a shield and excuse for what would otherwise be regarded as the result of malevolence or a mean revenge. Such a theory must be accepted as an excuse for Senator BROWNLOW's attack upon General LONGSTREET in the Senate the other day. Unable to speak, he caused the clerk to read a speech containing a fearful catalogue of crimes charged upon the ex-rebel General. The speech, we are told, was impressive and passionate. What has BROWNLOW ever said or done that was not done in passion? He has always appealed more to men's passions than to their reason. Perhaps the facts stated in his very bitter speech are true, but in reading his indictment against LONGSTREET we are reminded of some things in Brownlow's life that will not bear close investigation without materially affecting his reputation. There are those of us who cannot forget with what feelings we read the utterances of the BROWNLOW who set himself up as the champion of the Biblical doctrine favoring slavery, and that he maintained that slavery was a Divine institution. Neither can we forget what influence his inflammatory appeals to the passions of the Southern people exerted. We award him due praise for the course he pursued after the rebellion reached its height. But we do not think he is the proper person to point out the character of a man who, what he may be to-day, was the bitterest and most unrelenting opponent of the Government for years, and who, by his appeals to the passions of the people, did more than any other man to bring on the rebellion. Let BROWNLOW first wash his own hands of the blood of the thousands who fell victims to his appeals, and then he will be in a better position to point out the sins of others.

NOT THAT RAILROAD BUT ANOTHER.

Yesterday we made a quotation from the Philadelphia *North American and United States Gazette*, in which the statement was made that "lately the Allegheny Valley Railroad has fallen into the control of the Pennsylvania Central Company." This is altogether a mistake. The recent acquisition by the great Central Company is the *Ohio and Allegheny River Road*. The following from the *United States Railroad and Mining Register* explains the matter very fully:

"The acquisition of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad by the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, and the consolidation of the Allegheny Valley Railroad at the mouth of Oil Creek, and, by the Allegheny Valley Railroad, in connection with the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, at Pittsburgh, means, with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Allegheny City. And we soon as a Railroad Company has been built across the Allegheny river at Oil City, can be interchanged between the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. And even now the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad Company is established between certain points of Lock Haven and Tyrone to that Company's line of road, and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company does claim interconnection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone, at which connection will be established between the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at Oil City, at Williamsport and at Pittsburgh, by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, therefore, will be the only road that will have the equitable choice of eastern and western connections, and one of the few roads that will have choice of connections from different sections of the country. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has long been the favorite route of eastern and western travel, and the acquisition of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad, and the consolidation of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, will add to the popularity of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and to the business of the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, as it will of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, as it will of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and must be to the river and Lake Erie.

"The Pennsylvania Railroad Company and Company have not, in the acquisitions of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad, and the consolidation of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, been influenced by any desire to control the business of the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, or to make the purchase of Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad stock, or the control of the Company's stock, a matter of indifference.

"In fact, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company considered the Philadelphia and Erie and Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Companies as the natural outlets for their coal, hands into which Philadelphia and Erie and Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Companies should fall, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company became aggrieved if the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company failed to make it was consistently advisable for persons, in a most friendly manner, to point out to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company that, if they did not, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would, and, as between friendly parties, no feeling of offence could arise."

The benefits which flow from martial law in times of peace are illustrated in Giles county, Tennessee. Giles county has been the headquarters of the Tennessee Ku-Klux. When the militia under Gen. Cooper appeared, the people were in a panic. Many of the leaders had fled to the mountains. Others were paralyzed with fear. Then the model corrector whipped him with a "cat," described by the witnesses as an instrument of punishment composed of three or four strands of rope. The convict, standing naked, was compelled to submit to the caresses of the cat until the keeper's revenge was satisfied, when he was led away and ordered to dress himself.

Punishment, to be effective in Sing Sing, must be accompanied by a liberal amount of blasphemy in the use of which BUCKMASTER is evidently an adept. The showering that caused DEAN's death was only an "ordinary" one. One of the officers thought the first "pail" was light, and added that the conduct of the convict was "defiant and provoking, which incensed BUCKMASTER, as it would any keeper." Very true. DEAN should have submitted with cheerful alacrity to his showering, to the "cat" and the bestial abuse heaped upon him by the outraged official. Any other course on the part of a convict should be regarded as a departure from ordinary courtesy, and rewarded accordingly. The same official who thought BUCKMASTER justifiable in wreaking his vengeance upon the convict, argued that the showering could not have killed DEAN. "He had seen men take hogsheads of water, some took more than others. Hoover, the blacksmith, could take more. In short DEAN could not receive unreasonably in dying from the effects of a 'shower-bathing'" and a "light whipping" He should have inherited a taste for water like that displayed by the Sandwich Islanders, or a pearl diver. How were those officers who have been "around the prison twelve years, and never had any political or social instructions about the matter," to know how many "hogsheads of water" a man ought to stand?

For the most extraordinary testimony submitted was that of the prison physician, who "always considered it his duty to be present in the showering process, when *informed of it*," but who knew nothing of DEAN's case till a few hours before his death. He, too, testified that "there was no established rule to be observed in showering convicts *other than punishing them till they submit*," in which case the plunk of a man who could not take "such hogsheads of water" would be the death of him, since the verdict of the jury in the DEAN case states explicitly that "the convict, MORTIMER DEAN, came to his death after an illness in the prison hospital of some five months, which illness was known to the jury." Therefore, the death of a convict whose lust of water is less than his pride or stubbornness, cannot be laid at the door of the prison officers. The jury, guided by the testimony, were in honor only bound to "find there was no evidence to show that any person rule or practice had been violated." They may have been cold water men, men accustomed to taking "hogsheads" of water, or they may have reasoned that water was designed to be used externally, never internally, and felt bound to render such a verdict as would be consistent with their life-long sentiments and daily practice. Whatever their real motives may have been in making up their verdict, they are liable to be misconstrued, or at least misunderstood by the public, who will agree with us that here at least was a fine opportunity to pave the way for the reformation of one of the most barbarous customs of the nineteenth century, and to draw a strong line of demarkation betwixt the spirit which seeks revenge, even to the death, and the spirit which should animate those who are entrusted with the management of prisoners. As the case stands, it is clear to us that revenge, not reformation, is the first thought of the officers of Sing Sing.

A BAD STARTING POINT.

The theory that a man should not be held accountable for feelings and foibles directly traceable to constitutional defects, occasionally furnishes a shield and excuse for what would otherwise be regarded as the result of malevolence or a mean revenge. Such a theory must be accepted as an excuse for Senator BROWNLOW's attack upon General LONGSTREET in the Senate the other day. Unable to speak, he caused the clerk to read a speech containing a fearful catalogue of crimes charged upon the ex-rebel General. The speech, we are told, was impressive and passionate. What has BROWNLOW ever said or done that was not done in passion? He has always appealed more to men's passions than to their reason. Perhaps the facts stated in his very bitter speech are true, but in reading his indictment against LONGSTREET we are reminded of some things in Brownlow's life that will not bear close investigation without materially affecting his reputation. There are those of us who cannot forget with what feelings we read the utterances of the BROWNLOW who set himself up as the champion of the Biblical doctrine favoring slavery, and that he maintained that slavery was a Divine institution. Neither can we forget what influence his inflammatory appeals to the passions of the Southern people exerted. We award him due praise for the course he pursued after the rebellion reached its height. But we do not think he is the proper person to point out the character of a man who, what he may be to-day, was the bitterest and most unrelenting opponent of the Government for years, and who, by his appeals to the passions of the people, did more than any other man to bring on the rebellion. Let BROWNLOW first wash his own hands of the blood of the thousands who fell victims to his appeals, and then he will be in a better position to point out the sins of others.

OIL AS FUEL.

Experiments with a Locomotive.

The Chicago and Galena Railroad has been making an excursion with oil for fuel, the contrivance being Col. Henry R. Foote's adapted to the locomotive Desplaines. The oil used is distilled from bituminous shale. It is a hydrocarbon oil, and before the natural oils were discovered was distilled for the purpose of extracting the illuminating oil; but, as it contains only twenty-five per cent. of illuminating oil, it cannot compete for that purpose with the natural oil. On the 27th instant the Desplaines hauled a freight train of twenty-five cars, fifteen loaded, from Chicago to Woodstock, fifty-one miles, making regular time, having abundant steam, particularly on the heavy grades. On one of the heaviest grades it gained sixteen pounds. The invention consists of a combination of superheated steam and atmospheric air forced into a perforated combustion pipe with the oil. The steam vaporizes the oil, and the air gives vitality to the flames, and furnishes oxygen to aid combustion. Practically this seems to be the only way to bring about complete combustion of hydro-carbon oil. It will not burn free from smoke with air and oil, nor with steam and oil, but when the air, oil and steam are combined in proper proportions the combustion is perfect.

The apparatus used on the Desplaines consists of a tank on the engine, holding about four barrels, from which a pipe leads down through the fire box, connecting with the combustion pipe. The fire box is a common one, perforated with holes, extending across the bottom of the fire-box and connecting with the ends of the combustion pipe. Into the fire-box, also, is inserted a steam pipe. The air pipe is connected with a blower in front of the locomotive, and made sleepless and profane by bed bugs, but, up to this time, I have not seen a solitary specimen. Canada, and all over Upper Canada, and made sleepless and profane by bed bugs; but, up to this time, I have not seen a solitary bed bug. Canada is America's only refuge, and even a mosquito or a toad. And, up to my early home in Canada, no reptiles are known to have been during and since the war, assure me that at no season of the year—not even in August and September, when the weather is most oppressive—have they been as much annoyed by the mysterious Dutch Church, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and little more than in Chicago. I am assured, also, that the thermometer rises higher in Illinois than in Canada, and higher in Chicago than in New Orleans. One gentleman told me that he suffered more from heat in Chicago last July than he had done in any of the six summers he spent in Texas. Only April, May, June, July, August and September. Almost every day in June and July we have the sun down in the mercury above 90 degrees, and holds it between that point and 80 degrees all day. At night there is a delightful breeze, and early morning is deliciously cold.

A Strange Career.

A few years ago, Laurence Oliphant, who went to England as the Secretary of the Japanese Mission, made a deep impression on the fashionable and political world. He was then unknown, but comparatively unknown, but, in a few months took all hearts by storm. He obtained a seat in Parliament, moved in the highest circles in society, and was the universal favorite of the world of fashion. He was once seen sauntering into the Travelers' Club, with two men leaning on his arms—one His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the other His Majesty the King of Denmark. Such a start as that, one would suppose, would turn a clever, fancy young diplomat, says an English paper, any man might have gained. In a few months Laurence Oliphant was missed from his place in society—from club, from "House," from Court. Where was he? Nobody could tell. Even his constituents at Stirling were unable to get any news of him. He was not heard during his time as he made no appearance at the recent election, another man was chosen in his place, and he had disappeared entirely. Now, in a semi-religious, semi-socialistic community, on the shores of the Sea of Galilee, Lake Erie, where he once idolized star of Belgravia lives the life and wears the homespun.

DR. MUDD, of assassination fame, is the last man interviewed. Before his fall he had a country gentleman's residence, horses and hounds, and in the sporting season he was in the habit of riding to cover at every meaty out-door sport. He had robust health and a vigorous, athletic frame in those days, but it is very different with him now. His health is broken, and though in the prime of life, he looks prematurely old. "I have come home," said the Doctor, sorrowfully, "to find nothing left me but my house and family. No money, no property, and I am left to struggle in the best way before me where to derive means of support in my present enfeebled condition." There was no deception here. In the scanty garments of the convict, and in the gaunt, haggard face of the speaker there was evidence enough of poor and altered fortune.

Concerning Booth's injuries when he reached the Doctor's house the account goes on to say:

"What kind of a fracture did Booth sustain" we inquired, addressing the Doctor.

"The fracture," he replied, laid down on that sofa, and having told me his leg was fractured, I felt it, and found it was so. I did not survey up from Richmond, I took a knife and split the leg of his boot down in front of the ankle, and then cut the sock with it. I then felt carefully with both hands down along his leg, and at first could not detect any fracture of dislocation, till, after a second investigation, I found on the outside, near the ankle, a much larger scale, only your opinion, I should have made more money; however, I have no reason to complain.

A BILL is before the New York Legislature making words imputing want of chastity in a female actionable *per se* without proof of special damage, provided that it shall not be necessary to prove the falsehood of the words. Accompanying the bill is a communication setting forth that the injury that is done through a slander imputing want of chastity to a female, while at the same time the injured party may find it difficult to prove that she has suffered special damage.

THE Methodist Episcopal Church, which is the most numerous Protestant body of the country, has thus far been noted for the exclusion of the laity from the legislative assemblies of the Church. In June, the whole membership of the Church, male and female, will vote on the question, whether the former policy shall be retained, or whether the principle of lay delegations shall henceforth be accepted.

THE Erie Railroad Company are experimenting with a steam brake. Locomotive 20, of which John Earle is engineer, by an apparatus in connection with the engine, has had a steam brake under his control. The steam of the engine is so compressed by the handle of the engineer in the cab at a pressure, without the aid of brakemen setting the brakes. The engineers and brakemen admit that Mr. McEaile has the utmost confidence in its success.

VEGETABLES are dried for preservation by placing them in a large box with several shelves in it, on the upper side of which is an exhauster, which carries away the air. The warm air is introduced through an opening in the bottom of the box, the quantity being regulated by a valve and forced through, thus carrying off the moisture of the vegetables very rapidly.

HYDROPHOBIA has been successfully treated with iodine by DR. MUSSEY, of Chicago. Of the eight cases promptly treated with iodine, not one resulted fatally, nor were any decisive symptoms of hydrophobia subsequently manifested. In four of the cases it was probable that the wounds were from animals really rabid, and not in the other four.

IN THE SOUTH.

Glorious Spring Time—Exploded Ideas About Insects and Reptilia.

Mr. Joseph Medill, of the Chicago *Tribune*, has taken a trip to New Orleans and written back all about the spring-time of year he found there. He says: The trees were covered with verdure; the clover and corn in the fields were several inches high; the planters had commenced plowing; garden sauce of every kind was up and well forward—I found myself, in short, transplanted into the middle of an Illinois May. All vegetation was fully two months in advance of what you have on the shore of the lake. The air was neither too hot nor too cold; it was mild, balmy, beautiful. The sun shone bright and clear, but not oppressive, though my Chicago boots, coat and hat felt heavy and seemed to weigh twice or thrice as much on the border of Lake Pontchartrain as on the border of Lake Michigan two days and a half before. I could not restrain myself indoors, but started with a friend for a walk. The shade trees had on their green robes, the peach trees were in a blaze of florid, fragrant glory; the orange trees were filled with white, sweet blossoms and golden fruit, the magnolia were a raiment of the deepest emerald hue, the live oak spread in majestic branches, and the beautiful vine prepared its shades, trees of many varieties were in bloom; the trailing vines and shrubs were fragrant with flowers.

Mr. Medill then goes on to explode some ideas concerning certain things in the South, as follows: I had expected to be bitten and annoyed by flies and fleas, devoured by gallinippers, sucked by mosquitoes, run over by ants and cockroaches, startled by lizards, snakes and reptiles, with a view of being eaten alive by the combined army. But I found no cockroaches, startled by lizards, snakes and reptiles, with a view of being eaten alive by the combined army. But I found no cockroaches in the house, and not even a house-fly or a toad. And, up to my early home in Canada, no reptiles are known to have been during and since the war, assure me that at no season of the year—not even in August and September, when the weather is most oppressive—have they been as much annoyed by the mysterious Dutch Church, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and little more than in Chicago. I am assured, also, that the thermometer rises higher in Illinois than in Canada, and higher in Chicago than in New Orleans. One gentleman told me that he suffered more from heat in Chicago last July than he had done in any of the six summers he spent in Texas. Only April, May, June, July, August and September. Almost every day in June and July we have the sun down in the mercury above 90 degrees, and holds it between that point and 80 degrees all day. At night there is a delightful breeze, and early morning is deliciously cold.

"THERE'S NO SUCH THING AS DEATH."

"There's no such thing as death"
To those who think aright;
It is but the racer casting off
What most impedes his flight;
The soul, or spirit, all
Life's strong and teeming soul
Only puts off a lower form the best,
And then an end of pain.

"There's no such thing as death"
That which is thus educated,
Is the life escaping from the chains
That have so long enthralled;
'Tis a once hidden start,
Tearing the cloods of night,
To shine in gentle radiance forth,
Amidst a kindred light.

"There's no such thing as death"
In nature nothing dies;
From each and element of decay
Some forms of life arise.
The faded leaf that falls
All leaves are known to earth,
Are long will mingle with the shapes
That deck the flowers birth.

"There's no such thing as death"
'Tis but the blossom-spray,
Shaking before the coming fruit;
That seeks the summer ray;
'Tis but the bud displayed,
To gain the perfect flower;
'Tis faith exchanged for sight,
And weariness for power.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Items of Local and General Interest.

REV. E. B. SNYDER, late of North Avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, has become pastor of Trinity Church, Chlengo, and the successor of Rev. T. M. Eddy, who has removed to Baltimore.

THE Plymouth Congregational Church, Pittsburgh, has removed from Mozart Hall to the Academy of Music, and will be served to-morrow morning by Rev. Daniel Schinder, editor of the *Christian Radical*, one of the most originalminded men of the country, and a leading spirit in the reform movement of the times.

THE Baptists have 7?churches and 316 ministers in Indiana.

THE Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., has received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the South Presbyterian Church, Chicago, Ill.

THE General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church will meet in the Brick Church, New York, on the third Thursday of May.

THIRTY-SIX Bishops of the Anglican communion, says a Ritualistic authority, now use pastoral staves, seven of whom likewise have restored the use of the mitre.

THE Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D., President of Washington and Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., has been called to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church, Baltimore.

ANOTHER secession from the Protestant Episcopal Church, on account of its Romanish teachings, has taken place. The Rev. M. B. Smith, formerly one of the editors of the *Protestant Churchman*, thus records his reasons for so doing: "The baptismal, communion and other offices of our church are more in harmony with the views of High Churchmen than with the views which I have always conscientiously held. 'Priest,' 'altar' and 'sacrifice' stand forth throughout, either in the letter or in the spirit of the liturgy and service book. As a true Protestant, both by choice and inheritance, I can no longer give to the present Book of Common Prayer, containing as it does symptoms of Romanism, my *hearty* indorsement, or honestly use certain expressions which it contains."

THE Bible Society, on second thought, have concluded to hold their May anniversary as usual this year, and not to defer the meeting to a time in addition to their constituency as there assembled.

ONE of the ministers of Trinity Church, New York, who has been having a salary of $2,500, has had it raised at one fell to $10,000. The church is very wealthy and very "select," as is world-famed.

THE Rev. E. P. Hammond, an eminent Presbyterian Evangelist, closed a series of revival meetings in Rochester, last Sunday evening. At the closing meeting there were nearly 5,000 people present.

BISHOP HUNTINGTON, of the Diocese of Central New York, to whom the Convocation of Onondaga has been looking for assistance in the election of a Rector for the Church of the Holy Apostles, decides to locate in Syracuse. A valuable acquisition.

A CHAPLAIN in Madras proposes to cut up the surplices of his choir to make shirts for the school children. Such a man would eat the shew-bread, if he were an hungered. No wonder ritualism is rampant.

THE young English nobleman, the Marquis of Ente, on receiving from the Pope the sacrament of confirmation, presented him with a ring valued at $1,000, and money added to amount to $6,000. Well paid for his services.

THE American Board calls for fifty new missionaries. But three years ago it called for that year from all the theological seminaries. This board is the organ of the Congregationalists for Foreign Mission purposes.

THE receipts for the Boards of the Old School Presbyterian Church in February were: Domestic Missions, $20,884 86; Education, $5,679 8; Foreign Missions, $8,243 32; Publication, $4,845; Church Extension, $2,350 07; Disabled Ministers, $2,706 29; Freedmen, $2,297 78.

THE difficulty about the exclusion of Mr. Gen. H. Stuart from the Reformed Presbyterian communion has got into the courts. The New York exclusive party have voted to excommunicate Dr. Wylie, Mr. Stuart's pastor, from his ministerial standing, and have ordered and for this and other infractions, the liberals, who gave Stuart a call, have forfeited their charter, and the charter declared forfeited. There are but three actual theological students, and one has not finished his course of study.

The Universalist gives its denominational brethren wholesome counsel in the words: "As a sect we shall commit a grievous sin if we suffer ourselves to be led away from dwelling out the truths in the theories of our brethren of other christian sects. No denomination can live long by mere negations."

TRINITY CHURCH, New York city, has an income of $800,000 per annum. It can afford to spend $40,000 to enlarge the church, or propose to spend $400,000 to accommodate the clergy, who wish a larger field of display. They now propose to spend $400,000 to build a chapel to Trinity Church at the head of Wall street.

AN important lay representation meeting was held at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Capitol Church, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday evening, the 9th ult. Senator Harlan presided, and Rev. Dr. Fleming opened the meeting, and addresses were made by Rev. Mr. McAllister, Reiley and Senator Willy made addresses.

JUDGE DOWNEY, of Brownsville, Texas, writes of the dedication of the first Protestant house of worship on the Rio Grande, and that Mr. Potter, the missionary, has succeeded in uniting all the Protestants, "Episcopalians, Methodists, Old School Presbyterians, Lutherans, in one Congregational Church.

PRESIDENT McCOSH is infusing vast energy into his administration at Princeton, and the students, under his influence, is throwing off the lethargy of years. Hereafter mental philosophy, philology and political science will receive greater attention, and more degrees will be given. Provision is made for the study of English and other modern languages and literature, as well as French and Italian.

HIGH churchism is as fantastic as it is fanatical. For example, a Church of England minister in Newfoundland offers to remarry all whom Wesleyan ministers shall "have joined in unlawful matrimony," and to baptize all "unbaptized persons" have sprinkled. He also requires that all dying in his parish shall be bathed by him, and this winter kept a child for weeks unburied, waiting for his return home. Fortunately it was in the winter. He has had the body of an aged woman, who had been unceremonially interred, taken out of its grave, where he thought it was necessary, and brought to his house near his residence, and after proper services by himself, buried it.

THE New York *Independent* gives the report of a number of conversions, for the week ending March 27th, as being 7,000. Of these, 4,000 were among Methodist bodies, 800 among the United Brethren, 600 each among the Baptists and Presbyterians, and a smaller number among other denominations. Particular places, such as Pittsfield, Mass., Ann Arbor, Mich., and Troy, N. Y., have been especially favored with revival influences.

ONE of the strongest possible arguments against the necessity of State aid in support of religion is found in the statistics of the Scotch Free Church. Every one of its eight hundred and sixty-five congregations receives a pastor's stipend of $750 (gold) from a central fund. Those churches which can do it add what they like to the pastor's salary. This, it is claimed, is the highest average of ministerial support in the world. The Free Church, and has increased by $250 during the last twenty years, while the number of congregations has only increased from one hundred and twenty-nine to eight hundred and sixty-five.

THE Universalists have established, or will shortly establish, a theological school in connection with Tufts College, near Boston. Rev. Thomas J. Sawyer, D.D., a graduate of Middlebury and one of the ablest men in the denomination, will be at the head of the new department. The *Universalist* says: "This is indeed a fit appointment, and it will be hailed with delight by every friend of true religion; familiar with routine theology, judicious, gentlemanly, faithful—he seems eminently suited to the responsible post."

SPEAKING of the "communion question" now agitating our Baptist friends in this country and in Europe, Mr. Spurgeon is reported to say: "Let me tell you I consider that if we can commune on the right or no, one thing I should think is beyond all dispute—viz, that where it has been adopted it has been the life blood from the need to many and decaying interests; and in no case has its adoption retarded the growth of the churches, except where strict brethren have seceded and established churches on parties. But I venture to assert that no bargain must wealthy, most intelligent, and most growing churches *everywhere*, except in Yorkshire, are all open communion. Indeed, strict communion is almost extinct among us, except in certain districts. Ask any man who knows New York or Boston, or Yon, too, may be ground to see realized what you always prophesied. If I had acted on a larger scale, only your opinion, I should have made more money; however, I have no reason to complain.

THE Methodist Episcopal Church, which is the most numerous Protestant body of the country, has thus far been noted for the exclusion of the laity from the legislative assemblies of the Church. In June, the whole membership of the Church, male and female, will vote on the question, whether the former policy shall be retained, or whether the principle of lay delegations shall henceforth be accepted.

THE Erie Railroad Company are experimenting with a steam brake. Locomotive 20, of which John Earle is engineer, by an apparatus in connection with the engine, has had a steam brake under his control. The steam of the engine is so compressed by the handle of the engineer in the cab at a pressure, without the aid of brakemen setting the brakes. The engineers and brakemen admit that Mr. McEaile has the utmost confidence in its success.

VEGETABLES are dried for preservation by placing them in a large box with several shelves in it, on the upper side of which is an exhauster, which carries away the air. The warm air is introduced through an opening in the bottom of the box, the quantity being regulated by a valve and forced through, thus carrying off the moisture of the vegetables very rapidly.

HYDROPHOBIA has been successfully treated with iodine by DR. MUSSEY, of Chicago. Of the eight cases promptly treated with iodine, not one resulted fatally, nor were any decisive symptoms of hydrophobia subsequently manifested. In four of the cases it was probable that the wounds were from animals really rabid, and not in the other four.

THE RISE OF U. S. BONDS I

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Low-est Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

DEALERS IN ALL

Government Securities.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Full information given at our office.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 2, 1869.

Although our diamond market has worked excessively slow during the week, notre marketing have generally been met, and either paid off or satisfactorily arranged. Most of bankers have anticipated the usual demand for money at this time of the year, and had shaped their affairs accordingly. Our banks have been prudently husbanding their resources and are now in good condition, and ready to be responsive with any demand from the Comptroller for a statement showing their condition for any stated day since the beginning of the year. Unless they are specially required they will not make their usual quarterly statement on the first Monday of April. Some of them, however, talk of doing so voluntarily.

—Government bonds are much the same in price as they were yesterday. Jay Cooke & Co., in their usual circular received by Messrs. McVay & Co., say: "The advance in the rate of interest to 4 p cent. at the Bank of England was not unexpected. It is unlikely to be designed to prevent shipments of gold to America, which could only be made at profit, with a concurrence at present rates of exchange. The low price of bonds in England is largely a result of bonds which have actually been sold in London and Frankfort, and the fluctuations in the gold values on the bills will be self-against them.

—The large amount of $20 interest coupons due 1st of May, will make an outlet for those bills, and any anticipations of a demand by the Treasury will at once operate advantageously, relieving the money market, enabling new offerings of bonds, facilitating investments of coupons in bonds, and giving new life to the market here.

—Money continues very active, this being the closest day of the week. As high as 7 p cent. has been paid on call loans, and 6 p cent. from one night to another, while some could be had between cash and regular 4 p cent. loans, but the latter are becoming scarce, and when found are for thirty days. No demand from Pittsburgh for currency, but the money pressure brings out very low governments.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Closing.
1881, 6 p's,			
1882, 5-20's,	107½	107¾	107¾
1864, 5-20's,	107½	107¾	107¾
1865, 5-20's,	107½	107¾	107¾
1865, 5-20's, New,	107½	107¾	107¾
1867, 5-20's,	107½	107¾	107¾
1868, 5-20's,	107½	107¾	107¾
10-40's,			
7-30's,			

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	April 1.	April 2.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold,				
U. S. 6's, 1881,				
U. S. 6's, 1882,				
U. S. 5-20's, 1864,				
U. S. 5-20's, 1865,				
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, new,				
U. S. 5-20's, 1867,				
U. S. 5-20's, 1868,				
U. S. 5-20's, new issue, 1868,				
U. S. 10-40's,				

The general stock market to-day shows considerable strength in the face of the high money rates. The disposition to buy is on the part of the speculative stocks, and they cannot afford to suffer the present activity of money to embarrass them. The stock market now is decidedly strong, it is not likely to be figuratively weak with the return of easy money. The public, under the present circumstances will not "come" stocks was before the recent advance in money. Stocks, in the speculative line, with funds abundant in the street, prices must go still higher, and the banks will not only have to "stand from under" them. The stock market is an interesting thing just now to watch, and we shall have more to say in a few weeks. No disparagement to most of roads and enterprises which are really increasing their business, and which are entitled to more favorable quotations. But the efforts of the clique are largely directed to certain stocks, and the public at large should not be the victims of operations which are "cornered" for the purpose of unloading. Pittsburgh stocks are not participating in the present movement, but with funds abundant in the street, prices must go still higher, and the banks will not only have to "stand from under" them. The stock market is an interesting thing just now to watch, and we shall have more to say in a few weeks. No disparagement to most of roads and enterprises which are really increasing their business, and which are entitled to more favorable quotations. But the efforts of the clique are largely directed to certain stocks, and the public at large should not be the victims of operations which are "cornered" for the purpose of unloading. Pittsburgh stocks are not participating in the present movement, but with the opening of the navigation of the rivers

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Address of Prof. Wickersham--The Recitations--Closing Exercises.

FIFTH DAY.

The Institute reassembled at the stated hour, President Danforth in the chair. The exercises were opened with prayer by Prof. Gilbert.

After a song, Prof. Jones, of Erie, delivered an address on the "Laws of Teaching."

Prof. Northrop was introduced and delivered a lecture on gymnastics, and urged the general introduction into public schools.

The President announced that the next business in order would be a discussion on the question, "Are the evils of absenteeism, tardiness and truancy capable of being corrected or materially lessened by legal enactment?"

Prof. Northrop opened the discussion. He had been built to find fault with the law on this subject, but he contended that if sufficiently stern action on the part of teachers would exert more influence than enforcing the evils complained of.

Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, of Washington county, thought something could be done by legislation. Kindness and moral suasion would not reach children who would not come to the school, and he favored the enactment of some law which should compel attendance. When that was secured, the influence of kindness and moral suasion could be brought to bear.

Mr. Reynolds, of Plum township, thought that, in the rural districts at least, the attendance of pupils would not be such as we desired, if the school houses and surroundings were made comfortable, pleasant and inviting. Without such improvement all other efforts to correct the evils would be in vain.

Prof. Eberhart, of New Brighton, then read several selections, recommended by Prof. Shoemaker on the subject of "Education as a science."

The Institute then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Institute opened at the usual hour, with music by the choir.

Miss E. Reasch, Principal of the Eighth ward school, Allegheny, then read an interesting and well written essay on "Success."

Prof. Shoemaker then read several selections in his usual effective style. We may state that his inflections and intonations during the week have been eminently successful. As a reader he stands equal to any in this country, and his skill in imparting it to others, in which we see the operations of the first importance as much experimental as theoretical, affords a special pleasure to record the success of Shoemaker if in filling his part of the programme, from time to time, he should be a Western Pennsylvanian, and has attained his great efficiency and popularity by dint of industry and perseverance in his chosen field of action.

Mr. Horner then sang the song "Free as a Bird," with great artistic effect.--Miss Fleeson performed on the piano.

Prof. Chaplin, of Harrisburg, was then spoken for fifteen minutes on the subject of teaching penmanship. The time was not sufficient to do this act was discussed. He never taught a class in less than two hours. Little children should write on slates. Every pupil should have some schools the pupils write but one line, two or three days in the week. In a session of ten months, the quantity written would be more than would occupy a good writer two months. The ability to write a fair hand and supported his position by forcible argument.

REMARKS OF PROF. WICKERSHAM.

Prof. Wickersham, State Superintendent, was then introduced. He expressed his gratification at the large attendance, and argued from it that the cause of education was progressing in Allegheny county. Allegheny county was a host in herself, not only in educational but in other matters, and as Allegheny county was so was Pennsylvania. The rapid and vigorous manner in which the educational spirit and progress manifested by the Institute, therefore, correspondingly encouraging to the friends of education in the State. In fact, as a matter of news, that the Legislature, for the first time in its history, had passed the school appropriation bill without a word of opposition or objection. The sum appropriated was $1,500,000. Some years ago the friends of education would not for $500,000, and the request would no doubt be granted. The "machine" was itself now, and he was not afraid to ask for all the money demanded by the children of the Commonwealth. He had alluded to the amount being spent in building schools in the State. Almost $2,000,000 had been expended for this purpose last year. And this year the indications were that $2,500,000 would be expended. The amount appropriated was expended in any other State, even in the great "Empire State" itself. This was another evidence of progress. The people have given changes in the law relative to the collection of school taxes, and also in the qualifications of teachers in school districts, for whom they wished to. There were good arguments in favor of county supervision of schools. Mr. Wickersham in the speech devoted the propriety of concentrating large interests in the hands of local authorities. He referred to the fact that the system in the common schools was then spoken of. It had been gradually growing for years. It had to be passed at this session. He doubted the legality of separate German schools, but

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
G. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
E. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier [per week] ..... 15 "
Do. do. by Mail, [per year] $15 00
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to the
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

SUPPLEMENT.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE
CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE,
AND VALUABLE READING
FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, [52 Issues] $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty 1 50
One copy extra to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions &c., address
COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

THE GREAT DANGER OF THE REPUBLIC.

BY E. DARWIN SMITH.

[From the January for April, 1856.]

In the history of mankind the question is yet to be determined whether the Republican government can be long maintained over a populous and largely extended country. This question and the foundation of the ancient republics of Greece were relatively small. As the arms of Rome extended the boundaries of the Republic, the liberties of the people expired beneath the despotism of military chiefs. In modern times a fair measure of prosperity and longevity has been enjoyed by the Federal Republic of Switzerland, but the country is sparsely populated and is only about one-third the size of New York; embracing about 15,000 square miles of the most mountainous and sterile, and least wealthy and commercial portion of Europe, while the little Republic of San Marino, with its twenty-one square miles of territory and its 8,000 inhabitants, has had an undisturbed life of nearly fourteen centuries, amid the rugged fastnesses of the Alps.

The general territory of the United States, including Alaska, embraces about 3,500,000 square miles. Add to this the 400,000 square miles of the Canadas, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland, which are nationally going onward, and will doubtless in a few years, at the urgent instance of the people of those provinces, be annexed to this compact, and our territory will just about be equal to that of all Europe. But the expansion of one territory, which began with the purchase of Louisiana, and has been followed either by other large additions, and probably will continue until we absorb Mexico, the West India Islands, and probably all the residue of North America. The population, too, of this country, at the end of the present century, it may be assumed, will equal, if not exceed 100,000,000. Can republican government be long successfully maintained over so large a population? We are at the close of the great war of the Revolution, and the glorious result in the existence of the United States. We are now to take a new departure and start upon a new career of national progress and development. The suppression of the greatest rebellion, next to the successful issue of the termination of the greatest war that was ever waged among men, have made us one of the greatest powers among the nations of the globe, and we have just entered upon a career of unprecedented prosperity. The world seems to advance the highest interest and attainments of liberty and civilization among mankind.

In this full tide of new departure in our career of national life and advancement, it is the part of wisdom to exercise a careful foresight, in respect to the great and controlling influences which determine the action and influence the permanent construction of men and of nations. It is wise at all times to study the lessons of the past, and to make progress in the light of past experience. The founders of our National Government, acting upon the theory or opinion that their republican institutions could be successfully maintained by a consolidation of power and covering a large extent of country and a large population, sought to combine a number of sovereign republics into one federal government invested only with such powers as were of a general and national character.

The three millions of people, who carried on a seven years successful warfare for freedom against the most powerful nation on the continent of Europe, were, at that time, stretched along a narrow strip, upon the Atlantic coast, from Maine to Florida, and were separated from the Canadas, and from the Spanish and French territories, by no states, all of which had previously, more or less, been accustomed to exercise most of the powers of independent States, for self-government. To secure these powers to the several States, and to create a national government was the great achievement of the Convention. And when we look at the wisdom and character of the men who organized the Constitution, and at the success and prosperity, and genius it opened for the rich development of the resources of the country, we cannot but admire the wisdom and foresight of the men who framed it. Nothing can be wiser for our people than for the maximum liberty to local self-government consistent with the general welfare of the Union. Hence the Constitution limits the powers granted to the National Government, confining, for instance, the regulation of commerce to that between the States and with foreign nations, except by agreement with the consent of the States, and the great mass of the powers of the country was that the National Government was one of special and enumerated powers, and that all powers not granted, or by express terms, or by necessary implication, were reserved to the States respectively. While there is confidence that, in the interest of State rights, the Constitution was formerly considered as a compact between the States, and that the war and the fight of the war have, unquestionably and most properly, modified the powers of the General Government, in favor of the interest of the National Government, in favor of the national interests.

Such, for instance, is the change of theory in respect to the power of the States to secede from the country. Congress, with the almost universal concurrence of the people, and the support of the whole brood of State rights, by stripping the rebellious States of their sovereignty, have unanimously enjoyed, of furnishing, if not having a paper currency, much or it always commanded by State bonds. The country is now engaged in the establishment of a national currency, such as now in circulation, everywhere obtains and commands par value. Such a currency, except so far as its powers have been expressly delegated by the Constitution to the States, is unconstitutional. The danger of the present hour, and it is the danger of the future, is that the balance in our federative system may be over-turned or disregarded, and the rightful power of State sovereignty be absorbed and destroyed by the encroachments and the rightful power of the General Government. The danger does not arise so much from the overwhelming power and influence of the General Government, as from the danger that in the excessive tendency to centralization induced by the war.

The great danger of the immediate future is not the lawful powers of the Constitution and of the General Government, but the unlawful powers or theory in respect to our central, which could strongly turn the balance, or not to the advantage of the States, in the working of our great war, confessedly called into existence by the necessities of the case, and by the war power. Independently of the states, it could never, under any circumstances, have come into existence, except by the consent of the people, as organized and represented in the several States under the Constitution, and the General Government, in the time being, practically becomes the people, as represented in the several States under the Constitution

The Daily Commercial.

SUPPLEMENT.

STOCK RAISING ON THE PLAINS.

Agricultural Wealth of Colorado.

At a rough estimate, the agricultural wealth of Colorado last year was a million bushels of corn, half a million of wheat, half a million of barley and oats, and vegetables, 30,000 head of cattle, and 75 to 100,000 sheep. The increase this year is at least 50 per cent. in the northern counties at least 100. Indeed, the agriculture of the northern counties, between the Platte and Cheyenne and Denver, which has grown to be full half that of the whole state, is the development almost entirely of the last three years. Up the Arkansas and its tributaries, Granite valleys, the farming and the population are older, going back to before the gold discoveries. This is the Spanish-Mexican section, and was formerly a part of New Mexico. Its agriculture is on a large but rough scale, and only the immense crops and the simple habits of the people, chiefly ignorant, degraded Mexicans, permit it to be profitable. The wet vicinity of Pueblo, both up and down the river, is the garden of Colorado, and will support a dense population